

NATIONAL Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
BENJAMIN HARRISON
OF INDIANA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT
LEVI P. MORTON,
OF NEW YORK.

THE TARIFF ISSUE.
Progress of the Committee at Work
on the Senate Bill.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—Senator Allison, who is one of the active members of the subcommittee in charge of the preparation of the Tariff bill, which the Senate will present as a substitute for the Mills bill, says the measure is not likely to be reported the present week, for further hearings are to be given interested parties in behalf of industries affected by any change made in the tariff rates. A greater diversity of opinion is shown among Senators on the subject of sugar and lumber than any other, but it is probable that a 50-per cent. reduction on sugar and possibly a small reduction on lumber will be recommended. The outlook at the present time is that the bill will not be taken up for discussion in the Senate before the 1st of September, and it may be that the session will not come to an end until October, for as many as fifty-five Senators are said to have announced themselves as prepared with tariff speeches, and that number would take up a month in delivery. It is even probable that the session may continue until the Presidential election.

The Republicans feel that the bill, when completed, will be one that the party can stand by through thick and thin. The framers have been very much aided in their task by a study of the speeches in the House under the five-minute rule. Senator Frye says that that discussion was the most remarkable that ever took place in any country at any time in the history of the world. It brought out information and facts that had scarcely been dreamed of before. It is by consulting these speeches that the Senators preparing the substitute feel warranted in saying that the bill they report will be one that all Republicans can support.

Commenting upon the evident desire of Cleveland and Mills to dodge, the Washington Post, the Democratic organ, says editorially:

It certainly is a mistake for Mr. Mills and his associates to devote so much time to protestations. They know and the people generally know that although the Mills bill leaves a very wide margin of protection, the supporters of the measure find its chief recommendation to their favor in the fact that it puts wool and lumber, salt, tin plate, etc., on the free list and reduces many protective duties. It is a beginning of the realization of the Democratic pledge and policy to abolish protection *per se*, to have no duties except such as shall be laid for revenue and no protection except such as is incident to revenue duties. This is a great test of Democratic faith, as it has come down from the fathers and neither President Cleveland nor Mr. Mills, nor any other leader of the Democratic party, can make political capital by trying to beg or evade the issue.

Among the Democratic Congressmen from the State of New York there is more opposition to the Mills bill and the policy of which it is the interpreter than was manifested by the vote on the bill in the House. More than one Democrat from New York who voted for its passage has since admitted that his act was not of his own free will. "I am a protection Democrat," said one of them the other day, and lest he should by any chance be misunderstood, he repeated, "That's what I am."

The Secretary of the Interior has issued an order directing that from September 1st next Indian agents will be permitted to nominate their own clerks and other subordinates, subject to the approval of the Secretary. This supercedes and revokes the policy introduced at the beginning of the present Administration.

Verily, there is more rejoicing over the return of one Republican than there would be over that of ninety and nine Democrats whose names occur to us now.

Blaine does not sulk in his tent, but takes his proper position as Commander of the Republican forces in the field.

Give Mr. Cleveland time to write his letter of acceptance. Large bodies move slowly.

HOOSIER AND NUTMEG. The Republican Campaign in the Nutmeg State.

New York, Aug. 18th.—"Indiana and Connecticut." That is the Republican battle-cry in this campaign. With the States that are surely Republican plus the votes of these two States, that the Democrats carried by slender margins in 1884, the Republicans will have 203 electoral votes, or two more than the number required to elect a President. There are many reasons why the Republicans expect to carry Connecticut this year, and they expect to carry it beyond a doubt. In the first place it is one of the peculiarities of the Nutmeg State that it never votes the same way in two Presidential contests in succession. In 1872 Grant carried it over Greeley by nearly 5,000 plurality; in 1876, Tilden carried over Hayes by 2,800; in 1880, Garfield carried it over Hancock, by 2,600, and in 1884 the pendulum swung back to the Democratic side again, and Cleveland carried the State by 1,300 plurality. In 1888 therefore, a Republican victory is due, and the Republicans of that State believe they will surely have it. They are not basing their hopes, however, on what the State has been in the past, for there may be exceptions to all rules in politics.

EFFECT OF HOSTILE LEGISLATION.
Their confidence is based on the present condition of the public mind in the little Nutmeg State, which has been agitated more than in any commonwealth by the legislation at Washington on the tariff question. Connecticut has scarcely an industry that the Mills bill does not effect unfavorably. The manufacturers of the State have not had their usual degree of prosperity in the past year, and declare themselves unable to make any concessions to the demands for a reduction in protective duties. The farmers in the State are in close sympathy with the manufacturing towns. Years ago, before so many manufacturing industries were established in the villages of the State, the farmers started their boys for the West, but of late years the boys have stayed at home and made money out of the old farms by growing fruits and vegetables and selling milk and butter in good home markets. Farm lands have greatly advanced in value, and the farmers of Connecticut were never so prosperous as to-day. They see what the establishment of factories in their town has done for them, and they are as stiff protectionists as the manufacturers themselves.

THE ARTISANS.
The Democrats have drawn the greater part of their vote from the artisans in these shops, and they find this year that hundreds of the mechanics whose vote they had in 1884 have turned against them on the tariff issue. Were a vote to be taken at this time there is not the slightest doubt in the mind of any of the political managers at Republican headquarters here that Connecticut would give her electoral vote to Harrison by a good majority. The Democrats are making tremendous efforts, according to reports that come here, to get their bolters back in line. They are well organized and supplied with money, but the Republicans in that State are fully alive to the situation and will hold much of the vote that the Democrats have lost at the outset of the campaign.

SAM FESSENDEN.
The Republicans are particularly fortunate in having at headquarters here Sam Fessenden, one of the brainiest politicians that the Nutmeg State ever turned out. Fessenden is as full of fight and enthusiasm as he was when he entered politics a quarter of a century ago. He knows every county and town and precinct in the State like a book, and has a speaking acquaintance with nearly every voter. He does not take time this year to do any talking about the situation. "It's a close State," he said, sententiously, the other day, "but we shall carry it; I am sure of that. It's our year and everything points our way. The Mills bill is all the issue we want. The State was doubtful before that bill was passed. It is lost to the Democrats now."

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.
The Republicans feel pretty easy about the demonstration of the Prohibitionists, who have put a full ticket in the field this year. The temperance vote of the State is a variable quantity. As long ago as 1874, it reached nearly 5,000. It has not been much above half that figure at any election since that time. In 1884, it was 2,500; it may be two or three hundred greater this year, but it has been so long since this vote was drawn from the other parties that it has ceased to be a factor of importance at its present proportions. The Republicans feel that they have a pretty sure hold on the State, when they consider that a change of 700 votes would have given them its electoral vote four years ago. They say that five times that number of votes will shift from the Democratic side to them this year.

BLAINE'S SPEECHES.
Mr. Blaine is relied upon for very effective work among this class of voters

next month. He will make half a dozen speeches in different parts of the State on the issue of protection. General Hawley is also counted on for sturdy work in every part of the State, and already has more demands upon his time than he can meet. All preparations are being made at headquarters for such a canvass as Connecticut has never yet seen, although she always has been a great battle ground. All other issues will be sunk, personalities will not be resorted to, and the one question of the Government's policy will be fought out at every point.

The Republicans invite the contest in the firm faith that the policy which gave Connecticut her wealth and greatness, will be sustained by her citizens as it was when in 1880 a like appeal was made and the State gave her electoral vote to Garfield.

MR. CLEVELAND. His Views and Alarms of 1885, Re-printed by Request.

To the Honorable A. J. Warner and Others, Members of the Forty-eighth Congress—GENTLEMEN: The letter which I have had the honor to receive from you invites, and indeed obliges, me to give expression to some grave public necessities, although in advance of the moment when they would become the objects of my official care and partial responsibility. Your solicitude that my judgment shall have been carefully and deliberately formed is entirely just and I accept the suggestion in the same friendly spirit in which it has been made. It is also fully justified by the nature of the financial crisis, which, under the operation of the Act of Congress of February 28, 1878, is now close at hand. By a compliance with the requirements of that law all the vaults of the Federal Treasury have been and are heaped full of silver coins which are now worth less than 85 per cent. of the gold dollar prescribed as "the unit of value," and which, with the silver certificates representing such coin, are receivable for all public dues. Being thus receivable, while also constantly increasing in quantity at the rate of \$28,000,000 a year, it has followed, as necessity, that the flow of gold into the Treasury has been steadily diminished. Silver and silver certificates have displaced and are now displacing gold, and the sum of gold in the Federal Treasury now available for the payment of the gold obligations of the United States notes called "greenbacks," is not nearly so great as it was at the time of their issue. These are facts which, as they do not admit of difference of opinion, call for no argument. They have been forewarned to us in the official reports of every Secretary of the Treasury from 1878 until now. They are plainly affirmed in the last December report of the present Secretary of the Treasury to the Speaker of the present House of Representatives. They appear in the official documents of this Congress and in the records of the New York Clearing House, of which the Treasury is a member, and through which the bulk of the receipts and payments of the Federal Government and of the country pass.

These being the facts of our present condition, our danger and our duty to avert that danger would seem to be plain. I hope that you concur with me and with the great majority of our fellow-citizens in deeming it most desirable at the present juncture to maintain and continue in use the mass of our gold coin as well as the mass of silver already coined. This is possible by a present suspension of the purchase and coinage of silver. I am not aware that by any other method it is possible. It is of momentous importance to prevent the two metals from parting company; to prevent the increasing displacement of gold by the increasing coinage of silver; to prevent the disuse of gold in the Custom Houses of the United States in the daily business of the people—to prevent the ultimate expulsion of gold by silver. Such a financial crisis as these events would certainly precipitate, were it now to follow upon so long a period of commercial depression, would involve the people of every city and every State in the Union in a prolonged and disastrous trouble. The revival of business enterprise and prosperity, so ardently desired and apparently so near would be hopelessly postponed. Gold would be withdrawn to its hoarding places, and an unprecedented contraction in the actual volume of our currency would speedily take place. Saddest of all, in every work-shop, mill, factory, store and on every railroad and farm the wages of labor, already depressed, would suffer still further depression by a scaling down of the purchasing power of every so-called dollar paid into the hand of toil. From these impending calamities it is surely a most patriotic and grateful duty of the representatives of the people to deliver them. I am, gentlemen, with sincere respect, your fellow-citizen, GROVER CLEVELAND.

ALBANY, Feb. 24, 1885.

The Alleviative Friend on the War-Path

Peoria Transcript: Beef, Bandana, and Buncumba may prove as fatal to the Democracy this year as Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion did to the Republicans in 1884.

The Bulletin says Blaine has promised to attend the opening of the Ohio Centennial Exposition. The exhibit of the varied industries of the State will furnish him with a fine text for the defense of the policy which has created and developed them.

Blaine's journey to Augusta was through a string of towns which have been built up by Protection. It is not likely that they will now quarrel with their bread and butter.

The Hoosier and Nutmeg States are Republican game.

GIT ON BOARD CHILDREN, GIT ON BOARD.

The Bell Rings and the Train Will Soon Move for the White House.

A. G. Flint, one of the most prominent and influential Democrats of Geauga county, O., has joined the Republican club.

James J. Jobson, engineer on the Island dock of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, Rondont department, is another man who has left the Democracy.

At Soldiers' Grove, Crawford county, Wis., a Republican club has been formed with 158 members, fifteen of whom were former Democrats and Cleveland men.

The town of Plainville, Mass., has a mugwump club of sixty-five members who all voted for Cleveland in 1884. In 1888 every man will vote for Harrison and Morton.

Nathaniel Cottrell, a large wool dealer, at Eagle Bridge, N. Y.; Sterry Hewitt and his two sons, large farmers; and Hard & Valentino, millers, all Democrats heretofore, will this year vote and work for the Republican ticket.

M. A. Buck, superintendent of the Peru (N. Y.) Steel Ore Company, and a life-long Democrat, declares that he will hereafter support the party that has protected him in the past, and is willing to do so in the future. He is working for Harrison.

Mr. M. E. Moore, of Brooklyn, a life-long Democrat, and a manufacturer of bronzes, has announced himself for Harrison and Morton. He says of his sixty employees forty-five were with him for Cleveland in '84, and more than that number will be with him for Harrison this time.

There are ten hosiery manufacturers in the town of Tilton, N. H. Seven of them were Democrats until this Summer, but not one of the seven will vote for Mr. Cleveland in the Fall. The Mills bill is responsible for it, and the employees of these seven manufacturers cannot help being affected by their change of views.

The Democracy of Cape May County, New Jersey, has lost another bright light in the person of William Shearer, cigar manufacturer and tobacco dealer. He has become disgusted with President Cleveland because of his notions in vetoing the pension bills. Mr. Shearer served in the Union army, but has always been a staunch Democrat till the present.

A reader of the New York Sun for forty years writes to that journal: "I am the engineer in a factory that employs about 200 men. Nearly all of them voted for Cleveland in 1884; but they have now turned right around and are going to vote for Harrison because he is a protectionist." In reply the Sun frankly acknowledges that these 200 workmen are unquestionably right so far as the tariff goes, but says that nevertheless they should vote the Democratic ticket.

The Albany Times, a leading Democratic journal of New York, virtually bolts the nomination of Cleveland, and concludes a strong article with this suggestive language: "The question in myriads of Democratic minds is one of this heroic character: Would it not be better for the party, in all future time, that it should by its votes this fall pronounce in the most decided terms against the ruinous policy of the President, and vindicate its principles as a party of protection to labor and home industries?"

The Hon. John B. Haskin, formerly Democratic member of Congress from New York and locally known as "The Tuscarora Chief," whose accession to the Republican ranks has already been announced, says of the reasons which prompted him to this course: "I bolted the Democratic party when President Buchanan, backed by the South, tried to make slavery and free trade permanent institutions of our Republic, and now when the same element, the same States, the ones that compose Democracy's Solid South, attempt to dictate to the North and say we must have free trade, I rebel again. I am a protectionist and will vote the Republican ticket. I know of many who never before voted against the Democracy who will vote for the protectionists this year. I am wholly disgusted with the policy of the Administration."

The Boston Advertiser says of the numerous changes to Republicanism in Cambridge, Mass.: "How's pottery at North Cambridge employs about fifty or more men, all of whom are outspoken for Harrison this year, notwithstanding the fact that seven-tenths of them voted for Cleveland in 1884. About 20 per cent of the Democrats of Ward Five, who voted for Cleveland in 1884 are outspoken in favor of protection this year. The Democratic vote of this ward is about 400, of which almost 100 will vote the Republican ticket this year. A large number of Democrats living in Ward One are employed at the Riverside Press as compositors, electrotypes, or pressmen. Seven-tenths of these have expressed themselves on the same line with their brother workmen in the University Press. It is the same all over the city, tradesmen generally being solid for protection. Another thing to be considered is the fact that of those who voted for Butler in 1884 nearly nine-tenths will cast their ballots for Harrison. It surely looks as if Cambridge, Democratic for so many years, will go Republican with a large majority this year."

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STATE FAIR. 1888! 1888! NEVADA STATE FAIR RENO, NEV.. September 17 to 22, Inclusive. \$10,000.00 PURSES AND PREMIUMS. SPEED PROGRAMME: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1888. No. 1—Selling Purse, \$250; of which \$50 to second, \$25 to third; for three-year-olds and upwards; horses entered to be sold for \$1,500 to carry rule weights; two pounds allowed for each \$100 down to \$1,000; one pound for each \$100 down to \$400; selling price to be stated through entry box at 6 P. M. the day before the race; one mile. No. 2—Nevada Stake, running; for two-year-olds (foals of 1886); \$50 entrance; \$10 to accompany nominations; \$40 additional for starters; to be paid in before 6 P. M. day previous to race; ten per cent. of stake money to go to racing fund; \$300 added; second horse to save stake; three-quarters mile. No. 3—Running, five-eighths mile dash; District horses; \$100 added; entrance \$20; declaration \$5; on or before August 25th. No. 4—Running, three-eighths mile and repeat; purse \$150; \$100 to first, \$50 to second.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18. No. 5—Running, three-quarters mile; District horses; purse \$100; \$75 to first, \$25 to second. No. 6—Trotting, 2:27 class; purse \$300. No. 7—Trotting stake for two-year-olds; mile and repeat; entrance \$50, of which \$20 to accompany nomination; \$40 additional for starters; to be paid in before 6 P. M. day previous to race; \$300 added; ten per cent. of stake money to go to racing fund; three or more starters to make a race; stakes and added money to be divided 60, 30 and 10 per cent. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19. No. 8—Novelty Race, running; purse \$400; one and one-half miles; first half-mile, \$50; rest \$100; first to finish, \$250. No. 9—Running; for three-year-olds; \$50 entrance; \$20 to accompany nomination; \$40 additional for starters; to be paid in before 6 P. M. day previous to race; ten per cent. of stake money to go to racing fund; \$300 added; second horse to save stake; one mile. No. 10—Trotting, three-minute class, for District horses; purse \$300; first horse \$150, second horse \$100, third horse \$50.

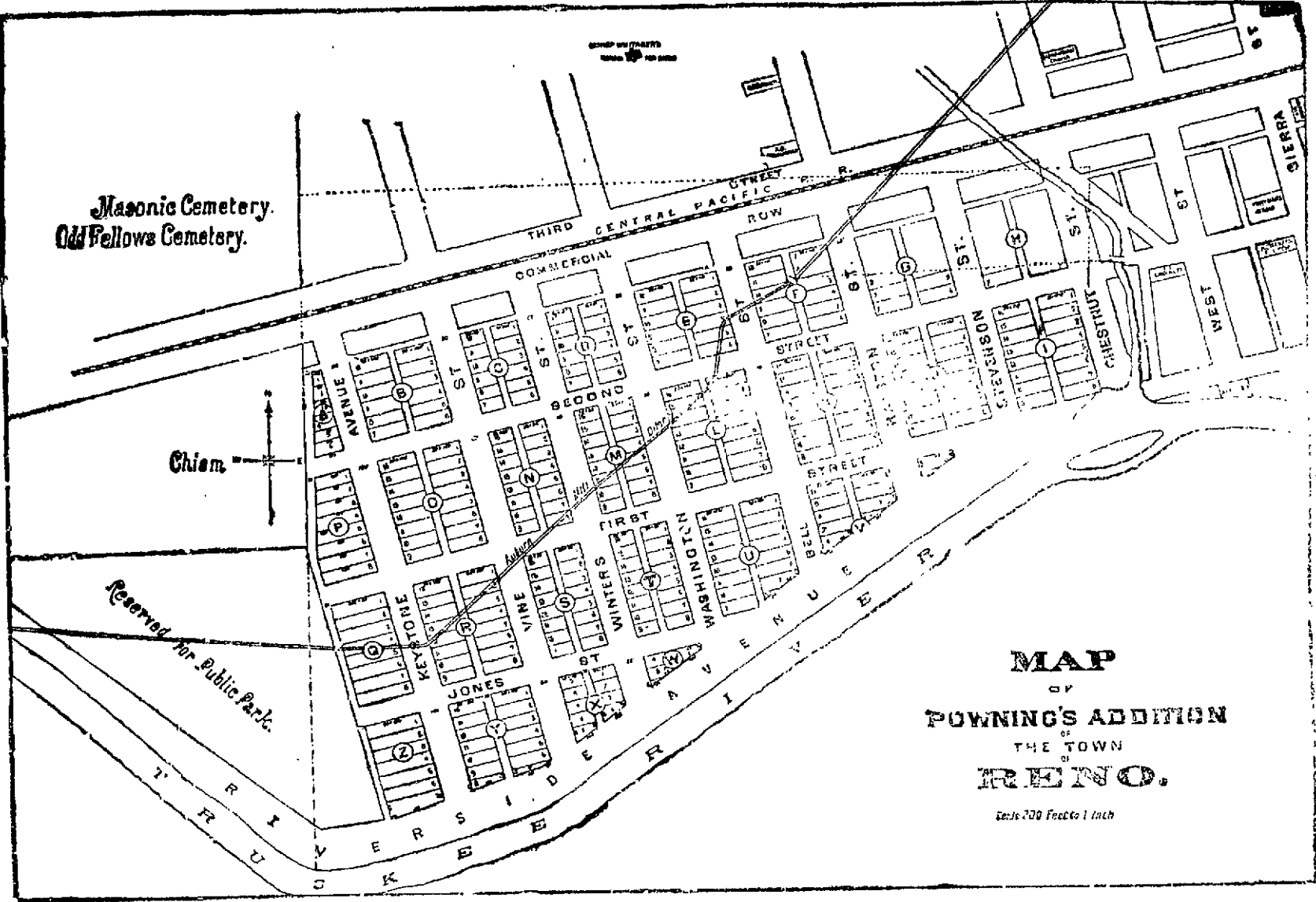
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20. No. 11—Running, mile and repeat; purse \$300; \$150 to first, \$100 to second, \$50 to third. No. 12—Trotting, 2:40 class; purse \$300. No. 13—Trotting stake for three-year-olds; \$100 entrance; \$25 to accompany nomination; \$75 additional for starters; to be paid in before 6 P. M. day previous to race; \$400 added; ten per cent. of stake money to go to racing fund; three or more starters to make a race; stakes and added money to be divided 60, 30 and 10 per cent. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21. No. 14—Running, purse \$300; of which \$50 to second; for all ages; three-quarter mile dash. No. 15—Running, half-mile and repeat. District horses; purse \$150; \$100 to first, \$50 to second. No. 16—Running Stake for two-year-olds (foals of 1886); \$50 entrance; \$10 to accompany nomination; \$40 additional for starters; to be paid in before 6 P. M. day previous to race; ten per cent. of stake money to go to racing fund; \$300 added; second horse to save stake; one mile. No. 17—Trotting, 2:50 class; for District horses; three in five; purse \$300; first \$150, second \$100, third \$50.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22. No. 18—Trotting, 2:23 class; purse \$1,000; \$500 to first, \$300 to second, \$200 to third. No. 19—Pacing, purse \$500; \$300 to first, \$200 to second, \$100 to third. Additional races will be made each day Classes made up from horses on the ground.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS. Nominations to stakes must be made to the Secretary on or before the 1st day of August, 1888. Entries for the purses must be made two days preceding the race, at the regular time for closing entries as designated by the rules. Those who have nominated in stakes must name to the Secretary in writing which they will start the day before the race, at 6 P. M. Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by the consent of the Judges. All horses entered for District purses must be owned and kept in Nevada and California, east of the Sierra Nevada, for six months prior to day of race. Entries to all trotting races will close August 20th, with the Secretary. Five or more to enter and three or more to start in all races for purses. National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races. Pacific Coast Horse Association rules to govern running races, except as above. All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows, 65% to the first and 35% to the second. Horses that distance the field will only take first money. In all the foregoing stakes the declarations are void unless accompanied by the money. Please observe that in the above stakes, declarations are permitted for a small forfeit. In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start. Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over. Racing colors to be named in entries. In trotting races drivers will be required to wear cap of distinct colors which must be named in their entries. Each day's races will commence promptly at one o'clock P. M. All entries must be directed to C. H. Stoddard, Secretary, Reno, Nevada. The Ormsby County District Fair, at Carson City, begins September 24th and ends September 29th. Six days' racing; gives \$7,500 in purses and premiums. Address J. D. Corrigan, Secretary, Carson City. The Humboldt County District Fair begins October 2d, and ends October 5th. Four days' racing; gives \$3,500 in purses and premiums. Address Alex. Wils, Secretary, Winnemucca, Nevada. The State Agricultural Society built a new track, located half a mile from town of Reno, the best of such a championship to make it one of the best on the Pacific Coast. T. H. WINTERS, President. O. H. STODDARD, Secretary.

POLITICAL. REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET. For Congress, H. F. BARTINE, Of Ormsby County. For Justice Supreme Court, M. A. MURPHY, Of Esmeralda County. For Presidential Electors, A. C. CLEVELAND, EUGENE ROBINSON, Of White Pine County. G. F. TURBITT, Of Humboldt County. For State University Regents, (Long Term.) T. H. WELLS, of Ormsby, H. L. FISH, of Washoe, (Short Term.) E. T. GEORGE, of Lander.

PLATFORM AND RESOLUTIONS. The Republicans of the State of Nevada in convention assembled again express their loyalty to the principles of the Republican party, which have made the country so great and prosperous during the last quarter of a century. Resolved, That the question of a sufficient supply of a circulating medium to maintain a permanent range of the price of labor and property is the most important political question awaiting solution by the American people. Resolved, That a diminishing quantity of money reduces the price of labor and property, increases the obligation of contract, enriches the creditor, impoverishes the debtor, and paralyzes industry and enterprise. Resolved, That the present financial system of the United States, which increases or diminishes the circulating medium at the pleasure of the manipulators of the National bank, without regard to the increase of population or the wants of the people, and which recognizes gold alone as the standard of value, and places in the hands of the Treasury Department all the revenue of the Government to speculate with in bonds and loan to National banks without interest, is subversive of the rights of the people, oppressive, unjust, and should be repudiated. Resolved, That a financial policy whereby both gold and silver shall form the basis of circulation, whether the money used by the people be coin, or in certificates redeemable in coin, or both, as convenience may require, is imperatively demanded. Resolved, That the attempt to substitute National bank notes, costing the Government millions of dollars annually, for free silver, costing nothing, is an outrage upon the people; that the money ring or trust, which has usurped the sovereign power of the Government to issue money, and which has fraudulently demonetized silver and seized the revenues of the Government for private speculation, shocks the moral sense of the people and destroys the law for Government and law. We demand that this ring or trust be destroyed and equal rights restored to all people. Resolved, That we charge that President Cleveland is the willing tool or agent of a powerful money ring which has secured the subsidies of the Government, makes war on silver, issues its paper currency at the expense of the Government, borrows the revenues raised by taxation, and uses them without the payment of interest, contrives the currency to enhance the value of bonds, and enriches the usurers while it depresses the price of labor and property. Resolved, That we favor the nomination of no man for President who is personally interested in National banks or the bonded indebtedness of the United States, but we demand a candidate who is free to do justice to all the people of the country—the poor as well as the rich. Resolved, That the trickery of the President in the House of Representatives on the Beck silver amendment to the bond purchasing bill, equals the villainy of the secret and fraudulent demonetization of silver in 1873. Resolved, That we are in favor of the protection of home industry, and that the laborers of this country have a right to all the work required to supply the people of the United States, and that we are in favor of high wages in this country, and to that end will protect the wage-workers by competition with the cheap labor of other lands. Resolved, That the policy of the Government should be inaugurated and established by the people through their representatives in both Houses of Congress, and not by the President or the money trust, of which he, either as agent or head, is most active in defending. Resolved, That we charge President Cleveland with violating every promise he made in favor of civil service reform, with crippling the mail services, with refusing to sign necessary bills for the improvement of rivers and harbors, with using the power of his Administration to prevent appropriations for a navy and coast defenses, with attempting to destroy the protective tariff, with courting the good will of other nations at the expense of the citizens of the United States, and with joining the foreign bondholders in demanding silver and destroying industries of our country, and for the reduction of wages of the Mint employees at Carson for closing the Carson Mint when it was not only self-sustaining but a source of revenue to the Government, for its contemptuous veto of pension bills for the relief of disabled soldiers and sailors, and for failing to construct the Government building at Carson as required. We are in favor of the absolute exclusion of Chinese, and the restriction of immigration, by which the present overcharged condition of the labor market is made worse, and also favorable legislation by which a revision of our naturalization and land laws may be accomplished. We demand, in behalf of our various industries, the restriction of the duties on lead, borax, soda, hides and leather, and to restore the tariff of 1897 on wool. Resolved, That we recognize the right of labor to organize for its lawful protection. Resolved, That we favor the submission by the Legislature to the people of an amendment to the Constitution giving the Legislature the power to regulate the liquor traffic. We favor liberal appropriations by Congress for hydrographical and topographical surveys in this State to the end that the water-waters may be preserved for the purpose of irrigation. We endorse the wise and conservative administration of Governor C. O. Stevenson, and we heartily commend the able efforts of Senators Stewart and Jones and Representative Woodburn in behalf of the interests of the people of this State. We favor the granting to Nevada of all Government land within the State for the purpose of providing means for irrigation and other improvements. We favor the reduction of the Treasury surplus by the payment of pensions to Union soldiers, their widows and orphans, the improvement of rivers and harbors, the building of public buildings, the creation of a navy, the purchase of bonds and the repeal of the internal revenue laws taxing tobacco. It is the duty of the State to maintain free non-sectarian schools in the rural and sparsely settled districts as well as in towns and thickly settled sections, and that such a division of the school money should be made as will furnish the means of education to all children in the State. We are in favor of re-opening the Carson Mint for coinage, and raising the wages of its employees to the standard paid by the last Republican Administration, and favor the payment of fair wages to all postal employees. We demand the restoration of the mail service in this State to the efficiency maintained by the last Republican Administration, and favor the payment of fair wages to all postal employees.



250 Beautiful Lots For Sale! A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT AND A HOME THE MOST LOVELY PORTION OF RENO. Facing the Truckee—The Aristocratic Riverside Avenue Driveway—Splendid Sewerage—Healthy Location and Safe From Fire.

The proprietor is now ready to receive proposals for lots in Powning's Addition. The map gives a good idea of the Tract, which is situated between the Central Pacific Railroad and the Truckee River, and commences on the west at a point three blocks distant from Virginia Street, making it the most central and convenient of any portion of the rapidly growing town of Reno. Unlike any other part of the town this Addition faces the beautiful Truckee River and Riverside Avenue is certain to become the fashionable driveway of the country. The streets are 80 feet wide, while Riverside and Keystone Avenues are intended to be 100 feet in width. All alleys are 20 feet wide. The soil is a rich gravelly loam, and susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. Being situated as it is it is more safe from fire than any other section. The regular lots are 50x140 feet. The sewerage is perfect.

Before Buying Elsewhere Parties will do Well to Look at These Lots.

RENO!

Is the Railroad Center of Nevada.

RENO

Is the Educational Center of Nevada.

RENO

Is the Healthiest Town in Nevada.

RENO

Is Great, and Alfalfa is King!

RENO

The Safest Investment IN THE STATE

RENO PROPERTY

Is the Cheapest on the Coast in comparison with that of other cities

RENO

Has no equal in Nevada or California for salubrity of climate, wealth of soil, diversity of products and stability. Situated in the very heart of the celebrated Truckee Meadows the future of Reno is assured. Reno is the City of Homes. There is not a house to rent in Reno. New buildings are occupied as fast as erected. Reno has advantages which no other town can equal. The climate is mild and genial in Winter, and even and healthful in Summer. There are no excessively heated or severely cold terms, and while the days may be warm in Summer the nights are deliciously cool; in Winter sleigh-riding is the exception and not the rule. Facilities for irrigating surpass any in the State, and there is no failure of crops. Reno has Churches of all denominations, Bishop Whitaker's School for Girls, Mt. St. Mary's Academy, the State University, and splendid Public Schools. The Reno Water Co. furnishes ample pure, cold water for all purposes. The Reno Electric Light Co.'s electric light system, already well established, is being augmented. The Reno Gas Co. supplies gas for all purposes. The streets of Reno are lighted by electricity.

RENO

Is Supported by the Richest Farming Country of Nevada, Northern California and Southern Oregon.

RENO

Reno's geographical position is excellent. It is on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, only 154 miles from Sacramento, and 244 miles from San Francisco. It is the terminus of the Virginia and Truckee Railroad running south, and of the Nevada and California Railroad running north. It has two Flouring Mills, Planing Mills, three Nurseries, a Soap Factory, Reduction Works, and other industries. A great Woolen Mill and a Sash, Door, Blind and Box Factory, are about to be established. Reno has the Bank of Nevada with \$300,000 capital, and the First National Bank with \$200,000 capital. It has two fine papers in the DAILY and WEEKLY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL and the Daily and Weekly Gazette. Reno is the natural home of the Alfalfa, and therefore the great cattle headquarters of the State. Here are fed the prime beef for the California market. Reno potatoes are the best in the world, and she also excels in Strawberries and the small fruits. Reno Wheat took the first prize at the great New Orleans Exposition. The State Fair is always held at Reno. Reno is the County Seat of Washoe County, the wealthiest county in Nevada.